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August 9, 1960

TO: The President
FROM: Adviser for Radio Programming Policy
SUBJECT: Soviet Selective Jamming of BBC Russian
Broadcasts of June 21-June 30, 1960

This analysis of Soviet selective jamming of approximately nine hours of BBC broadcasts to the Soviet Union from June 21 through June 30, 1960 - a period marked by considerable post-summit tension in East-West relationships - affords possible insights into what the Soviet regime tries to keep its citizens from hearing, and what it is willing to let them hear.

The analysis is based on the daily 6:45-7:15 AM and 6-6:30 PM (Moscow time) BBC broadcasts in the Russian language, as monitored and taped in Munich. Some parts, totalling about one hour of the ten on the Munich tapes, were unintelligible because of poor reception. Two powerful skywave jammers, interfering with these BBC broadcasts and identifying themselves as IG-IG and DB-DB, may, according to the Radio Liberty Network Division, be the reverse call letters of skywave jammers BD and GI, located in Simferopol and Kazan respectively. There is also evidence of groundwave jamming on these tapes but the signals are too weak to be identified.

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Some Tentative Conclusions

To the extent that the Munich tapes of the June 21 through June 30, 1960 BBC broadcasts are a fair sampling of current Soviet content jamming policy - and perhaps BBC officials in London can be queried on this point - the following emerges:

1. News and commentaries that deal directly and openly with current disputes between the Soviet leadership and the West are generally, but not always, jammed. News headlines on the same subjects are generally, but not always, permitted to come through free and clear of jamming.
2. Certain color words and phrases with clear anti-Soviet or anti-Communist implications, such as "Soviet refusal;" "Communist aggression;" "subversive activity;" "international Communism;" "Eisenhower (or Macmillan) accuse (or blame) the Soviet Union (or Communist);" are nearly always promptly followed by jamming.
3. Items dealing with the relationship between the Soviet Communist Party and the satellite parties are generally jammed.
4. Items dealing with internal developments in the satellite

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lites that could be construed as unfavorable news (e.g. the Polish decision to put more effort into capital investment, rather than consumer goods) are generally jammed.

5. Policy on items dealing with Chinese Communist aggression seems to be somewhat ambivalent. Thus, on June 24, the jamming of an item from the organ of the Czechoslovak Communist Party abated to allow the audience to hear criticism of a Peiping newspaper for saying that armed might is the only effective way of dealing with capitalists. Items on Chinese military aggression are generally jammed, but on June 24 a report of remarks by Nehru on India's military preparedness to meet Chinese troop concentrations was not jammed. These remarks, however, came at the conclusion of Nehru's favorable reaction to Soviet disarmament proposals and his approval of the Soviet demand for the removal of foreign bases.

6. Whether through inefficiency or failure to understand the context in time, the same subject matter that is jammed in one program sometimes comes through with full force, free of jamming, in another. A good example is the summary of Selwyn Lloyd's remarks on coexistence in the broadcast of June 25. Here the major substance of the

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West's case against Soviet foreign policy came through before jamming started. The following day, his remarks are effectively jammed.

7. The time-lag between remarks that are promptly followed by the jamming signal and the actual start of jamming, often results in failure to drown out the objectionable matter. Moreover, there is often spill-over jamming into subject matter that is either neutral or actually favorable from the Soviet standpoint. A good example is spill-over jamming on June 27 that interfered with British praise of the Bolshoi Ballet.

8. A diligent listener of average intelligence would have little difficulty spotting what the Soviet jammers don't want him to hear, because an item jammed in one transmission often comes through, in whole or part, in an earlier or later broadcast. This, combined with spill-over jamming of favorable items, as well as the jammers' dilemma on news of Chinese Communist aggressions, makes selective jamming a two-edged weapon from the Soviet standpoint.

9. The vagaries of Soviet selective jamming certainly do not convey a sense of self-assurance, acute perception, or split-second efficiency. On the contrary, the effect

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is often ridiculous, and must seem so to many Soviet listeners. Moreover, the drowning out of significant Western policy statements, such as the Macmillan reply to Khrushchev's post-Geneva declaration, must be profoundly irritating to Soviet listeners of BBC, and must suggest to many of them that Khrushchev has a great deal to hide.

10. Perhaps more significant than the factors outlined in 1-9 above, is the broad area of BBC broadcasts with which Soviet jammers do not seem to interfere at the present time. Such unjammed features during the June 21-June 30, 1960 period as the BBC correspondent's description of the United States; the House of Lords debate on the press; the feature on the problems of the affluent society; the family budget of a London bus driver; as well as many other news items and features on various aspects of life in the non-Soviet world are widely at variance with the picture carried by Soviet mass media. Yet these clear, informative and urbane BBC broadcasts, communicating without propaganda oversimplifications or slogans, the actual moral, intellectual, social and material advantages of democracy, were not jammed at all.

If the Munich tapes are a fair example of Soviet select-

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ive jamming policy, the larger implications of the jam-free BBC broadcasts deserve the most careful study, both from the standpoint of VOA and Radio Liberty broadcasting policies in the future, and as a possible clue to long-range intellectual and political trends within the Soviet Union.

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L . J A M M E D

(in part or whole)

June 21:

1. A report on French-Senegalese relations, with a solution indicated on the basis of self-determination. Partly jammed.

2. The Congo. The start of this feature was not jammed. Jamming commenced when the broadcast said that the Communists regarded the Congo, with its resources, including cobalt deposits, and its importance in Africa, as a key to "world revolution."

3. A feature on American and Soviet espionage, pegged to the U-2, was heavily jammed.

4. A report on the Congress of the Rumanian Communist Party was jammed moderately heavy; poor reception made it largely unintelligible.

June 22:

1. A review of the Rumanian Communist Party Congress, including Khrushchev's statement of Soviet foreign policy. Jamming was heavy enough to make only isolated words and phrases intelligible.

2. That portion of the newscast which discussed differences within the British Labor Party on nuclear weapons and NATO. The jamming lasted about three minutes and effectively drowned out the contents.

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June 23:

1. A news review on British Labor's view of nuclear policy, NATO, German reunification and Communist China was only sporadically jammed. What came through fairly clear was that British Labor wanted Germany united, but did not want it to produce or possess nuclear weapons; that it favored the admission of Communist China to the United Nations; that it believes the United States carries the main responsibility for the nuclear defense of the West, but that the atomic deterrent should be under stricter allied control; that NATO should be so armed as not to depend in the first instance on atomic weapons.

2. The Japanese situation. The start of the news item, reporting ratification of the U.S.- Japanese treaty and the impending Kishi resignation, was not jammed. Jamming started as soon as BBC quoted Kishi as blaming "international Communism" for the disorders. The remainder of the newscast was effectively drowned out.

3. British Press Review. Discussion of British Labor Party's defense program. The jamming here is sporadic. After the Manchester Guardian says much of the Labor program is sound, jamming - lasting only a few seconds - breaks into the Telegraph's statement that Labor wants Britain to keep her atomic defenses. There is no jamming of the Telegraph's charge that in some ways Labor's defense program is impractical and dangerous; if Britain were to give up her atomic arsenal, she would lose an effective diplomatic weapon in talks with the Soviet Union on disarmament. Labor's program would also require a larger conventional military establishment. The Times echoes the Telegraph's skepticism regarding British Labor's realism and this too is not jammed.

June 24:

1. Khrushchev in Bucharest. The start of the item, reporting that "Khrushchev again held forth on the possibility of peace in the world before Communist victory" was not jammed. Jamming commenced immediately after BBC commented that in Tibet, meanwhile, Chinese Communist troops

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"demonstrated the opposite, namely that Communist victory without war is impossible".

2. Eisenhower in Honolulu. He will address the American public Monday. Heavy jamming starts.

3. The situation in the Congo. Jamming abates, then increases.

4. UN on Eichmann. The start is jammed, apparently a spill-over from the preceding item, because it is shut off abruptly leaving the body of the item clear.

5. Poland increases capital goods investment and cuts expenditures to raise living standards. The jamming commences as soon as the content of the item from Warsaw is established. The jamming spills over into the next item, making it unintelligible.

6. A new item that begins "the organ of the Czechoslovak Communist Party writes" is promptly and heavily jammed, but the jamming abates considerably as the Czech paper criticizes the Chinese Communist newspaper for saying that armed might is the only effective way of dealing with the capitalists. Jamming decreases further as the Czech Communist Party paper states an optimistic view of coexistence.

June 25:

1. In the news review, the British Foreign Minister sets forth his views of how the West understands coexistence. He is sharply critical of Soviet foreign policy, but the jammers are slow to zero in, so that highly critical remarks are clearly heard before jamming makes the contents unintelligible. The jamming then spills over to interfere with friendly remarks on Western-Soviet cultural contacts.

2. The breakdown of the Geneva disarmament conference. Heavily and effectively jammed.

3. Mikoyan opens Soviet exhibition in Oslo. Moderate jamming starts when BBC says that Mikoyan "renewed his attacks

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on the United States." Jamming diminishes when Mikoyan says that peaceful coexistence remains the foundation of Soviet policy. The remainder of the Oslo item, including a polite rebuke by the Norwegian Foreign Minister of Mikoyan for criticizing Norway's allies, comes through free and clear of jamming.

4. U.S. delegate to Geneva visits British Foreign office to discuss West's disarmament position. He says Anglo-U.S. agreement is complete. The jamming is only moderate.

5. Gaitskell on Labor's defense policy. The jamming is only slight at the start. It increases as Gaitskell says that Labor's policy will not satisfy those who want Britain out of the Western alliance. Jamming increases as Gaitskell stresses the need for retaining the atomic deterrent.

6. Khrushchev to speak in Bucharest. Rumania approved a 15-year plan of economic development. Moderate jamming.

7. British Somaliland to become independent tomorrow. Moderate jamming.

8. Commentary: Selwyn Lloyd's visit to Austria. Before jamming starts, the following is heard free and clear of interference: Lloyd understands peaceful coexistence to mean not only the absence of war, but the renunciation of subversive activity, interference in the affairs of other countries, non-use of economic aid to establish political control over other countries. If the great powers want peace, they must agree to refrain from certain acts toward each other and toward small states as well, a kind of moral code. BBC continues: "Khrushchev has his opinion of capitalism, we have our opinion of communism," says Lloyd, "we are completely against a system that deprives people of freedom of speech and assembly. But we have no intention," says the Foreign Minister, "of trying to change that system by force."

It is only at this point, after all of the above has been heard without interference, that jamming starts. Heavy jamming blots out the rest of the news review, until a final item on India, which is heard without interference, although it includes such information as the fact that India has more

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railroad tracks per square mile than the Soviet Union.

June 26:

1. Review of the week repeats Lloyd's views on coexistence. Heavy jamming starts as soon as Lloyd speaks of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, blotting out what had been heard free of jamming the previous day.

June 27:

1. News report on the Geneva disarmament conference break-up. Most of this report is effectively drowned out. Jamming diminishes as BBC quotes UN General Secretary calling for a larger UN role in view of the great power conflict.

2. U.S. delegate to Geneva says that "it is now clear that the Soviet delegation did not intend ---". On the word "intend" heavy jamming starts, blotting out the rest. In the jamming spill-over, about 20 seconds on the Bolshoi Ballet in London is unintelligible.

June 28:

1. Eisenhower reports to American public over TV on his Far Eastern trip. Jamming is only moderate and Eisenhower's criticism of Communist behavior comes through fairly clear.

2. Soviet departure from Geneva. Heavily jammed and unintelligible.

3. Khrushchev note to the West on the Geneva break-up. Heavy jamming blots this out.

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June 29:

1. Review of Geneva disarmament conference collapse is effectively jammed. Only isolated individual words come through.
2. Moderate jamming of news headlines on Sino-Nepalese border clash; Algerian-French talks; the Congo; Labor MPs accept Gaitskell defense program.
3. In the main body of the news, jamming on the Sino-Nepalese situation dies down as it is reported that Chinese troops will be withdrawn when the current revolt in Tibet is crushed.
4. New Soviet rocket test in Pacific. Jamming starts when Australian comment comes in.
5. Macmillan reply to Khrushchev. Heavily and effectively jammed.

June 30:

1. Macmillan reply to Khrushchev. Heavily and effectively jammed.
2. News from the Congo. Moderate jamming.
3. New U.S. anti-rocket defenses to be tested in Pacific. Moderate jamming which increases to heavy.
4. British press review contrasting Khrushchev's letter to Macmillan reply, which the Yorkshire Post calls "wise and constructive." Here jamming starts and increases in intensity as Macmillan speaks of "certain Soviet circles" who show aggressive intentions.

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I I . N O T J A M M E D

June 21:

1. A review of the Algerian-French situation. Communist commentators in France, says BBC, say that de Gaulle offers nothing new. "Less prejudiced observers," the station adds, see progress. A detailed account of the Algerian situation follows, with the conclusion that de Gaulle enjoys the support of most of French public opinion.

June 22:

1. News headlines, consisting of (a) British Labor adopts new defense policy; (b) the Geneva disarmament conference; (c) French-Algerian negotiations; (d) Soviet citizen in Denmark arrested for espionage; (e) ratification of U.S.- Japanese treaty expected today; demonstrations in Japan continue; (f) U.S. fires twin satellites; (g) Eichmann to be tried for mass extermination of Jews; Israel denies UN has jurisdiction; Frondizi and Ben Gurion expected to meet; (h) Negotiations for formation of government in the Congo.

2. A talk on Algeria.

3. Interview with Mme Pandit, former Indian envoy to Soviet Union. Her remarks are friendly toward the Russian people.

4. Feature on automation, including Soviet-British exchange in this field.

5. A feature on India and its problems.

6. Work of British atomic power plans described.

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June 23:

1. News headlines, including (a) ratification of U.S.-Japanese treaty; (b) Eichmann case in UN; (c) Chinese troops concentrate on Indian borders; (d) sale of British cars abroad; (e) Algerian delegation expected in Paris; (d) British Foreign Minister in Vienna.
2. Feature on the British family budget. This is part of a regular series on the subject. This one describes how a London bus driver budgets for himself and his family.

June 24 (6:45 - 7:15 AM):

1. A review of the Japanese situation, following the pact ratification. BBC quotes Kishi as saying his resignation is necessary to restore party and national unity, and to convince the United States that Japan will fulfill her treaty obligations. He says he cannot be certain that disorders won't recur, but the quick end to the riots is a sign of general respect in Japan for order, democracy and parliamentary government.
2. BBC correspondent visits the United States. This is a report by Patrick Gordon Walker, regular BBC commentator on the British parliament, describing his impressions of America after an absence of 18 months. Walker describes the swiftness of change on the U.S. scene. In New York, the sudden proliferation of glass-dominated skyscrapers and removal of buildings still in excellent condition to make way for ultra-modern structures; the rapidly changing contours of Manhattan as seen from a boat trip around the island; changes in Atlanta, Georgia, with the shrinking of slums in Negro neighborhoods, some improvement in race relations and Negro employment opportunities. He notes, too, that the tempo of American political change is just as rapid. He finds Americans shocked at the Japanese situation; thinks the present tide favors the Democrats; notes that Americans make mistakes in secondary matters, but sooner or later make sound decisions on basic issues. In all, this jam-free BBC feature is a far cry from the image of America conveyed by Soviet propaganda. The effect is of a dynamic, self-critical society, moving forward in the field (race relations) that has caused greatest criticism abroad.

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3. House of Lords debate on the British Press.
This unjammed feature starts with the following statement:
"Although freedom of the press is said to go to the heart of the difference between democracy and totalitarian rule, sometimes it is useful to repeat the most elementary truths."

The debate, as reported by BBC, centered around the proposal that the British press create a body similar to the British Medical Association with disciplinary powers against members of the profession guilty of unprofessional conduct. A speaker criticized the British press for (a) moving in the direction of monopoly control; (b) an unsatisfactory personnel policy (12 unions are represented in the British press industry); and (c) poor reporting, with too much prying into private lives and a tendency toward pornography.

BBC noted that Britain has strict libel laws against false and malicious reporting. The Archbishop of Canterbury quoted, as an example of what he considered good journalism, a Canadian newspaper headline on the appointment of a new church head which read "New Head, Same God". This was the Archbishop's reply to a House of Lord critic who thought the British press was too irreverent. The Archbishop voiced opposition to any form of press control, even by a voluntary press association, suggesting merely that the press might concern itself more with quality than quantity. In such matters, he said, as in cooking "better less, but better." He warned against any restriction on press freedom, reminding the House that a free press remains the cornerstone of a liberal and civilized society. Another member of the House of Lords, long in the foreign service, said the press would do a better job in its coverage of international affairs if the government supplied more precise diplomatic information. He also criticized the Western press for allotting so much space to all of Khrushchev's utterances. Why must we furnish him with so much propaganda, he asked.

A spokesman for the government said that the government carried no responsibility for the press and was firmly opposed to any form of regulation, by government or by a press association. He said the British press was not ideal, but that it gave good information and commentary of good quality. It could only fulfill its role in the life of the country by remaining free from all government control.

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This broadcast amounts to a lucid seminar on the meaning of a free press, and the intimate relationship between such a press and a civilized democratic society. The Archbishop is not only a witty champion of freedom of the press, but of its right to what many Russians might consider to be irreverence toward authority as a whole. Broadcasts of this type suggest that BBC's reputation in the Soviet Union is based on more than its record of objective news reporting.

June 24 (6 - 6:30 PM):

1. News headlines. These include (a) Nehru supports Soviet demand for end of foreign bases; (b) new Japanese demonstrations; (c) Eisenhower will report to the U.S. public on Monday; (d) Congo Premier chosen; (e) Poland increases capital investments, cuts down on expenditures to raise living standards; (f) Britain will review budget.

2. In the unjammed part of the newscast itself, Nehru is quoted as finding Soviet disarmament proposals good and sincerely responsive to Western criticism. He supports the Soviet demand for the elimination of foreign bases. He also speaks of the concentration of Chinese forces on the Indian frontier and says Indian forces are adequate to meet the situation.

3. British Cultural Feature.

(a) The subject is a modern British painter, Graham Sutherland. BBC quotes Churchill's dislike of Sutherland's portrait of him, and Sutherland's reply that he doesn't paint for admirers of the beautiful. "I painted Churchill as I saw him." Here the Soviet audience is reminded, without being told, that a politician's views on art (even one as cultured as Churchill, a good amateur painter and winner of the Nobel Prize in Literature) are of no concern to the artist, for whom there can be no authority other than his own creative talent. For intelligent listeners, this broadcast makes Soviet official pronouncements on art and literature seem ludicrous.

(b) A veteran British dance critic speaks on the Russian ballet on the basis of his visit to the Soviet Union. The author has been a student of the ballet for 50 years and

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starts with his recollections of the pre-revolutionary Russian ballet. Clearly the voice of a man who knows his subject, speaking with depth and perception on a matter close to the heart of the Russian public.

June 25:

1. News headlines, consisting of (a) Franco-Algerian negotiations; (b) British Foreign Minister believes it would be a mistake to count too much on Sino-Soviet differences; (c) Mikoyan in Oslo says peaceful coexistence remains the foundation of Soviet policy; (d) U.S. delegate to Geneva discusses West's disarmament policy with London; (e) Khrushchev to address mass meeting in Bucharest; (f) British Exhibition in New York a great success; (g) American Negro sets new high jump record.

2. Feature: Polemics in British Labor Party Ranks. This broadcast uses the crisis caused by three successive Labor electoral defeats as a peg to discuss the nature of modern industrial society. The crisis in the Labor Party, says BBC, is the result of the deep social change that has taken place in the West since 1945. Contemporary Western society is so far removed from the capitalism of Marx's day that many economists and sociologists find it necessary to formulate new principle to describe it. In recent times, the term "affluent society" invented by the American Galbraith is increasingly used. British Socialist Richard Crossman calls his recent work The Labor Movement in An Affluent Society. BBC notes that neither Galbraith nor Crossman uses the term in a positive sense, but both agree that the old premises concerning the so-called "basic contradictions of capitalism" have long since lost their validity. The seemingly immutable laws of cycles of crisis, caused by overproduction bringing mass unemployment and a mass decline in consumption, the relative and absolute impoverishment of the working class -- a law which, according to BBC, remains the basic thesis of "Orthodox Marxism" -- don't apply to today's Britain, United States or any other advanced country.

BBC argues that in Western Europe, North America and such countries as Australia and New Zealand, pauperdom has been reduced to a relative handful of people, who because of

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age, disease, etc. aren't in a position to earn a living and must depend entirely on state or private aid. But even this small minority doesn't suffer absolute poverty. Through a broad social security system and pensions from private enterprise, even this impoverished residue is declining. In Britain such pensions reach nearly half the population. The overwhelming majority, especially the industrial workers, continue to raise their living standards and their capacity to buy more and more consumer goods, including those that in more backward countries are still luxuries. The almost complete disappearance of fear of mass unemployment in the West, has produced the "affluent society." The present differences in the ranks of the British Labor Party, says BBC, must be examined from this viewpoint.

As all socialist parties, BBC continues, the British Labor Party was the expression of protest against conditions under which a large part of the population, particularly workers, had to live. Labor proposed the end of poverty by two means:

First, the broad extension of social security.

Second, a planned economy, free of crisis, on the basis of the common ownership of the main means of production, distribution and exchange.

The first of these methods has largely been translated into reality. This is no longer an issue as between the parties. The Conservatives and Liberals accept this principle. The system always needs improvement, of course, but the people feel that social security is guaranteed and no longer identify this policy with the Labor Party.

Thus, for the broad public, the only important difference between Labor and the other parties is the question of common ownership of the means of production, i.e. nationalization.

For various reasons, continues BBC, nationalization in Britain is becoming less and less popular. More and more people question whether this is the way to solve the problems of the second half of the century.

Under these conditions, says BBC, the British Labor Party must either accept the idea that it may never return to power or else re-examine its program. This is how so-called revisionists in the Labor Party formulate the problem, says BBC. Gaitskell and such Labor economists as Anthony Crossland and Jenkins suggest that Labor should abandon further nationalization, or at least limit it to several special branches of industry, and concentrate on a more realistic program of further reforms. Crossland, for example,

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suggests concentrating on better pensions for the aged and a broader system of social insurance as well as educational reform to achieve greater equality for various strata of the population. He also suggests heavier capital investment for social security to establish a better balance between governmental and private expenditures.

Arguing against this view is Crossman's The Labor Movement in An Affluent Society. Crossman agrees that the affluent society is a real factor today. He concedes there is no mass unemployment, but he sees a new danger in the increase of private consumption and the constant pressures of the consumer, the producer and the advertiser. This, according to Crossman, is already resulting in the inadequate use of public funds for public needs and will ultimately lead to economic stagnation and even to a decline in living standards.

This prospect, says Crossman, is not only bad in itself; it also makes it more difficult for the West to compete successfully with the Communist countries and to retain its influence in countries whose economies are not yet developed and who belong to no bloc. Crossman says that these countries will support the side which promotes the swiftest modernization of life. The West cannot allow itself to be defeated in this contest, because that would result in the further spread of the totalitarian system.

The power of the democracies, says Crossman, lies in the fact that civil and political liberties are an organic part of the entire state structure; their weakness is that they don't subject irresponsible economic forces to control and establish the primacy of the public economy over the private. Only thus, Crossman believes, is it possible to use the state budget for the proper balance between production and consumption and for the supremacy of the public good over selfish individual interest.

Crossman, comments BBC, recognizes that his ideas aren't popular at present and understands that they may long bar Labor's return to power. But he is convinced that the time will come when British voters will recognize that the only realistic alternative for the world lies between democratic and totalitarian socialism.

BBC comments that at present probably only a minority in the Labor movement support Crossman's ideas. The outcome of the struggle between Crossman and the Laborite revisionists, concludes BBC, will be decisive for the future of the British Labor Party.

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This unjammed BBC broadcast covers a whole range of basic contemporary social and economic problems. Through the debate in Labor ranks, BBC tells the Soviet audience how much has changed in the West; how the Soviet doctrine of "relative impoverishment of the working class", under conditions of prosperity, doesn't hold water; how non-socialist parties have come to accept the idea of a broad system of social security; how democratic socialists of the Crossman type look beyond the creature comforts of the affluent society in their search for better answers to public needs; how the revisionist in Labor's ranks address themselves to the problem of the conflict between individual interest and the public good; and how the basic civil liberties are regarded by all concerned as indispensable for progress. After this analysis, what Soviet propaganda call "socialism" and "capitalism" bears little resemblance to reality.

3. A program of light classical music, with orchestra and piano playing Chopin.

4. Feature on India. An interview with an Indian economist, with a frank, clear and detailed account of India's many problems, as well as areas of progress in public and private enterprise. India's continued need for foreign capital is discussed, together with the role the Soviet Union and Western nations are playing in building Indian heavy industry.

June 26:

1. A feature on Chile-Argentina border dispute, in which Queen Elizabeth is the arbitrator.

2. A humorous feature on Stonehenge, describing the tribulations of a sect of modern sun-worshippers who claim descent from the ancient Druids. Their annual pilgrimage to Stonehenge was ruined by an invasion of jam-session teenagers who mocked their "religion."

3. A feature describing competition between Leningrad and London water sport teams.

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June 27:

1. News headlines, consisting of (a) Soviet refusal to participate any further in the Geneva disarmament talks; (b) U.S. delegate to Geneva says the Soviet government never wanted an agreement; (c) British delegate to Geneva says the intended Western reply was constructive, but the Soviet delegation didn't remain to hear it; (d) Khrushchev back in Moscow from Bucharest; (e) Peiping spokesman denies Chinese don't want peaceful coexistence; (f) Harry Pollitt, former Secretary of British Communist Party, dead; (g) Algerian-French talks; (h) Belgian King on Congo independence; (h) less radiation in Britain last year; (i) Bolshoi Theatre in London.

2. In the body of the newscast: Truman speaks of the positive role of UN in the past 15 years, when more than half of mankind was liberated from foreign rule. He expresses belief that without the UN, these changes would have been marked by much graver disturbance.

3. Obituary on Harry Pollitt, British Communist Party Secretary for almost a quarter of a century, who was forced out by Stalin in September 1939 when Pollitt announced that the war against Hitler was a just war that had the support of the entire working class and all friends of democracy. After Pollitt admitted his "mistake" he was restored to his post. But, comments BBC, Khrushchev's exposure of Stalin at the 20th Party Congress was too much for Stalin's life-long British supporter. He could not bring himself to follow suit and, in the summer of 1956, he was kicked upstairs to an honorary but insignificant post.

4. A taped interview with the chief trainer of the Soviet tennis team in Britain gives a detailed report to the Soviet public of their team's victories and defeats in competition with British, West European, Australian and American tennis players.

5. Musical program by Royal Marines Band.

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June 28:

1. The news headlines, including (a) Eisenhower says Communists want to divide free world; (b) break-up of Geneva conference; (c) Khrushchev note to West on disarmament.
2. A feature on British Somaliland as an example of further peaceful transition from colonial rule to independence.

June 29:

1. A portion of the news headlines, consisting of (a) new rocket test in the Pacific; (b) Macmillan reply to Khrushchev reaches Moscow; (c) Belgian-Congo agreement.
2. A comprehensive feature on British, American and West German paperback books. A description of Pelican's pioneering, and recent expansion through various publishers, including Oxford and Cambridge, to cover virtually the full range of world literature, science, etc. Soviet authors represented in English-language paperbacks are also mentioned, together with many others.
A lucid and impressive account of what the open society offers to the general public at prices almost everyone can afford. The idea that literature, science and education recognize no frontiers emerges very clearly.
3. A feature on the latest sputniks. From this absorbing science thriller, it is fairly clear that the entire planet is becoming an easy mark for candid camera shots from above.

June 30:

1. News headlines, including (a) Congo; (b) Somali Republic; (c) Khrushchev in Vienna; (d) New U.S. anti-rocket tests; (e) Shell Oil's quarrel with Castro; (f) Soviet oil specialists in India; (g) leader of Algerian rebel government

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refuses to go to Paris; (h) Laborite MPs approve their party's defense program.

2. A feature on English towns, including London, Oxford and Greenwich as seen through the eyes of a British university instructor of Russian extraction. He notes certain picturesque resemblances between Greenwich and Leningrad, and quotes a nineteenth century Russian writer's description of Oxford. The effect is to evoke, in the Soviet listener's mind, an intimate picture of Russia's close ties with West European culture and civilization.

3. A feature on the new nations of Africa, concretely and simply describing their economic, social and cultural development, and effectively combatting Soviet stereotypes on Western colonialism without referring to them.

4. A feature in the series on how a relatively prosperous British family budgets its income, packed with information.

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bs:ck

UNCLASSIFIED CONFIDENTIAL SECRET

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
OFFICIAL ROUTING SLIP

TO	NAME AND ADDRESS	INITIALS	DATE
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3	<i>██████████ Ass't. to the DCI</i>	<i>JRC</i>	
4	(For Exec. Reg. Files)		
5	<i>ECR -</i>		
6			
	ACTION	DIRECT REPLY	PREPARE REPLY
	APPROVAL	DISPATCH	RECOMMENDATION
	COMMENT	FILE	RETURN
	CONCURRENCE	INFORMATION	SIGNATURE

Remarks:

Card: FYI. Bill asked that the attached be brought to your attention on your return. *██████████* office was notified by telephone on 28 November that no action was required.

spr.

FOLD HERE TO RETURN TO SENDER

FROM: NAME, ADDRESS AND PHONE NO.

DATE

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28/11/60

UNCLASSIFIED

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

SENDER WILL CHECK CLASSIFICATION TOP AND BOTTOM
Approved for Release 2003/05/23 : CIA-RDP80B0166R003700060030-5
UNCLASSIFIED CONFIDENTIAL SECRET

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
OFFICIAL ROUTING SLIP

TO	NAME AND ADDRESS	INITIALS	DATE
1	Cord Meyer, Chief/IO Division	wd	
2			
3	<i>See: your recommendations.</i>		
4	<i>Be sure Cord sees:</i>		
5			
6		wd	
ACTION	DIRECT REPLY	PREPARE REPLY	
APPROVAL	DISPATCH	RECOMMENDATION	
COMMENT	FILE	RETURN	
CONCURRENCE	INFORMATION	SIGNATURE	

Remarks:

Cord: The Director asked that I send the attached to you and ask you if it requires any action.

SUSPENSE: 29 Nov 60

FOLD HERE TO RETURN TO SENDER

FROM: NAME, ADDRESS AND PHONE NO.

DATE

Asst. to the DCI

22 NOV 1960

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